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COMMUNIQUE RELEASED IN REPLY TO CHILEAN PROPOSAL

PY250103Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0001 GMT 25 Nov 78 PY

[Communique released by the Foreign Ministry on 24 November in Buenos Aires]

[Text] Chilean Ambassador Sergio Onofre Jarpa was called today to San Martin Palace where he was handed our country's foreign minister's reply to the note sent him by the Chilean foreign minister on 17 November.

The note indicates that the Argentine Government has noted that the Chilean Government has accepted the implementation, in this third stage of the negotiations, of the explicit recommendation proposed by mixed Argentine-Chilean commission No 2 regarding Points 3.1 and 3.5 of the Puerto Montt Act.

This implementation will be undertaken through the help, in this stage of the negotiations, of a friendly government which will guide the parties in seeking a solution for the aforementioned points, trying to close the gap of the respective positions maintained and developed during prior negotiations.

The opinion expressed by the Argentine Government is also reiterated in the sense that the Puerto Montt system constitutes the peaceful channel for resolving the conflict as was made evident by the proposals submitted by commission No 2 and which have put into operation the third stage of the system without it being necessary to resort to other mechanisms.

The note also rejects the remarks of the Chilean foreign minister, which tend to deny the substantial closeness which was reached by the delegates of mixed commission No 2 retarding Points 3.1 and 3.5 of the Puerto Montt Act; these remarks do not agree with the information that the presidents of the two delegations jointly released to the public of the two countries during October 1978.

The Argentine foreign minister's note concludes by accepting the invitation made by the Chilean foreign minister for a meeting, the place and date of which will be determined by common agreement.

This acceptance is made in the sense that the object of this meeting will be that of selecting a mediator and to determine the scope and functions of the mediator, all of this within the context of the third stage of the Puerto Montt system which contains the provisa for this meeting.

BRIEFS

SOVIET COOPERATION--Buenos Aires, 9 Nov (TELAM)--The counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Argentina, (Guenady I. Sazhenev), said that the USSR is cooperating with Argentina in the construction of three dams in Salto Grande. These remarks were made during observation of the 61st anniversary of the October revolution, which was organized by the Argentine Society for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union [Sociedad Argentina de Relaciones Culturales con la Union Sovietica]. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0500 GMT 10 Nov 78 PY]

CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC POLICIES--Buenos Aires, 16 Nov (AFP)--The National Labor Commission (CNT) has strongly criticized the government's economic policies. Union leaders released a document emphasizing that the military government must implement the collective labor agreements so that wages can be increased and restructured. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0553 GMT 17 Nov 78 PY]

ARMED FORCES HIGH COMMAND NAMES JUNTA MEMBERS

PY251252Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpt] After a meeting of the high command of the armed forces, the composition of the military junta was established. Its president is Brig Gen David Padilla Arancibia. The other members are the naval force commander, Rear Adm Moises Vasquez Sempertegui, and the air force commander, Brig Gen Jose Antonio Sempertegui.

SITUATION 'NORMAL' IN SUCRE, SANTA CRUZ

Troops Guard Sucre

PY241942Y Sucre Radio la Plata in Spanish 1625 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Sometime early this morning, troops of the Sucre Garrison, the 5th Battalion of Engineers and the military police were mobilized to strategic points in the capital to guard Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] installations, automatic telephone centrals, and installations of the National Electric Company, in addition to several main streets of the city. Heavily armed army soldiers are guarding the entrance to the government palace where the following authorities are: Maj (Edmundo Jara Velasco), commander of the 5th Batallion of Engineers; Col (Gustavo Riveros Cespedes), commander of the 2d Infantry Regiment of Sucre; and Col (Carlos Silvera Villa), commander of the Sucre Military Garrison and, until yesterday, the acting mayor of Chuquisaca.

Other commanding officers of the armed forces were also inside the government palace.

Sucre Activity Normal

PY241939Y Sucre Radio la Plata in Spanish 1625 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text of communique No 2 issued by the Sucre Military Garrison at 0830 on 24 November 1978]

[Text] The commander of the Sucre Military Garrison reports to all private and public entities of the Chuquisaca District that activities are developing normally. The nation's armed forces are assuming the responsibility for maintaining public order and tranquillity.

[Signed] Col (Carlos Silvera Villa), commander of the Sucre Military Garrison

Tranquillity in Santa Cruz

PY241445Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1403 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text] And now reports from the interior. From Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Panamericana's correspondent reports:

[Begin relay] There is complete tranquillity in Santa Cruz after a military junta headed by Gen David Padilla Arancibia took over the government. This reporter has been trying since early this morning to speak with the commander of military (?forces) based in this capital. Unfortunately, we were not able to talk with anyone because they were at a private meeting at the Military Aviation School [words indistinct]. In effect, peace reigns in Santa Cruz.

The prefecture is completely abandoned. The local political leader was at his office for about 2 hours, but then later left without saying a word to the newsmen covering the prefecture. The markets are full of housewives making purchases for [word indistinct] in these cases. The general comment is: You go to sleep with one president and you wake up with another. Other than this, public services are normal. A few stores and businesses are closed. The same is happening with banks. The majority of radios here are tuned to Panamericana Radio for any development which could arise at government house.

I repeat, Santa Cruz has taken this change of government as a peculiar [as heard] thing. From Santa Cruz, Panamericana reporting.

NEW CABINET SWORN IN; OFFICIALS COMMENT

Cabinet List

PY242015Y La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 1750 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text of presidential decree read at swearing in ceremony for the Bolivian president and Cabinet ministers in government palace in La Paz--live]

[Text] Brig Gen David Padilla Arancibia, president of the honorable military government junta.

Since by decision of the armed forces of the nation the army commander has assumed the responsibility of constituting a military government junta whose objectives are inspired by the highest and most patriotic intentions to restore the country to a proper state which basically (?affects) the security of the nation and the unity of the armed forces, and considering that those tasks require [words indistinct] participation both from the members of the armed forces and all sectors of the country in the common objective of (?renewing) the administration of the state [words indistinct] in the framework of a juridical arrangement [words indistinct], and since to this effect it is necessary to constitute a cabinet of ministers which will cooperate with the president in his governmental work, decrees:

Article 1. The following citizens are appointed ministers of state of the various ministries:

Foreign Affairs and Worship: Raul Botelho Gosalvez
Interior, Migration and Justice: Lt Col Raul Lopez Leyton
National Defense: Gen Hugo Cespedes
Finance: Not yet appointed
Planning and Coordinations: Lt Col Gary Prado
Labor: Lt Col Victor Ramirez
Transport, Communications and Civil Aeronautics: Col Ariel Ascarrunz
Mining and Metallurgy: Col Jorge Echazu
Education and Culture: Col Jose Olvis Arias
Industry, Commerce and Tourism: Navy Capt Oscar Pamo
Urban Development and Housing: Navy Capt Alberto Saenz
Energy and Hydrocarbons: Col Mario Candia
Agriculture and Campesino Affairs: Lt Col Rolando Saravia
Social Welfare and Public Health: Col Luis Rivera
Secretary General of the Presidency: Maj Abel Elias
Chief of the Military Household of the Presidency: Lt Col (Carlos Mena)
Secretary General for Press and Information: Maj (Victor Aguilar Dorado) (ret)

Article 2. The ministers will take possession of their posts today.

Dated at government palace on 24 November 1978; [signed] the president

President Padilla's Address

PY242130Y La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 1750 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Speech to the nation by Brig Gen David Padilla Arancibia, president of the honorable government junta, on 24 November--live]

[Text] People of Bolivia, my comrades in arms of the Bolivian Armed Forces.

An accelerated process of political events of a varied order has shaken the nation during the past few months. This phenomenon has, in turn, generated a framework of historical reality in which the emergence can be observed of a critical state, which is dangerous from every point of view, due to the polarization of positions, emphasized by radical and egotistic attitudes, which finally caused a negative confrontation between ideology on the one hand and politics on the other.

These events (?provoked) the armed forces, which are nothing more than the people in uniform, and obliged us to assume the conscientious responsibility which, going beyond current circumstances, is imbued with a historical sense which contains a deep patriotism which will be more effectively judged by future generations.

A country cannot make its own wishes viable, [words indistinct] a nation cannot build its greatness if it is not supported by the sovereign and free will of the people.

Therefore, our attitude, as has never happened in any other stage of our history, goes beyond simple group or party interests because we are inspired and guided by the desires of the people, who demand from their armed forces a noble and absolutely disinterested attitude.

We are therefore aware of Bolivia's potential. We are deeply concerned about its future and we know, in our role as soldiers, that if we do not achieve the total unity of the Bolivian people within a prudent period of time, determining [words indistinct] in accordance with the legal and democratic structures, foreign interests could place the nation's very existence in serious danger.

Therefore, our determination is inspired by the noble principle of duty to the fatherland. In the future we must guarantee it with the total capability and calmness of those who guide us.

In view of events, and taking into account the dicates of our history, we have assumed an attitude which interprets reality and which could not be postponed. [passage indistinct]

At this stage, I call upon my comrades in arms of the armed forces for absolute unity regarding the sacred interests of the fatherland, and upon the Bolivian people, every sector, for an attitude which responds to the concerns which have inspired this determination we have assumed. Thank you.

Foreign Minister Speaks

PY242133Y La Paz Domestic Service in Spanish 1805 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Speech by Foreign Minister Raul Botelho at swearing in ceremony in government house--live]

[Summary] A new stage marked by the purpose of guiding the country through a new political and institutional course has begun for the country with the swearing in of this cabinet. The armed forces have complied with their main goal of preserving the fatherland and of guaranteeing an atmosphere of peace, justice, democracy and freedom in the country.

This new stage reflects the people's wi[illegible] the desire of the great majorities, and gives every Bolivian man and woman the right [illegible]freely choose, in line with their democratic ideas, a form of government, a destiny, and a way of life which would be in keeping with the feeling of our people.

"Although the task is overwhelming and the responsibility is heavy, the honor of contributing toward these high purposes is great."

We believe that the call for general elections must be aimed primarily at uniting the Bolivian people so that in the midst of a troubled world our nation may find itself vigorous and confident in its destiny on the 100th anniversary of the loss of our sea outlet.

In the face of this challenge of history, the Bolivian Armed Forces have responded with a profound feeling of service.

The year 1979 should find us Bolivians united above political beliefs. We must become aware that we are giving an example of unity, discipline and freedom to the world.

New Officials Interviewed

PY250340Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] No significant changes will be made in the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Minister Raul Botelho--a writer--said after expressing thanks in the name of the new cabinet of the president of the military junta government. The new foreign minister, who has wide experience in the field, also guaranteed that there will be continuity in the overall work of his ministry.

Gen Ramon Azero, army chief of staff, said that the members of the high military command will be appointed tomorrow, noting that changes will be made in the army. General Azero said that he will probably become commander of the army.

Gen Jose Antonio Sempertegui, commander in chief of the air force [FAB], gave Panamericana his usual answer: I have nothing to say. In reply to Panamericana's question as to why the air force was not represented at the swearing in ceremony, he said:

[Begin recording] There is nothing to worry about. We received the invitation a little late. There is nothing to worry about. [end recording]

General Sempertequi voiced assurance that the FAB remains united and categorically stated that there are not internal problems within the force. Asked if the FAB supports its only representative on the Cabinet, Lt Col Victor Ramirez, labor and labor development minister, the FAB commander said: I think so.

The planning and coordination minister, Lt Col Gary Prado Salmon, said that no national problem will be overlooked. He said:

[Begin recording] We are undoubtedly entering a stage of intensive political activities, but this does not mean that the other national problems will be overlooked. On the contrary, it is the intention of the military junta to establish clear-cut, specified guidelines so that the next government may receive a well-organized country in the social, economic and political aspects. In a way, we want to improve the image of the armed forces by leaving the country in the hands of a government which would respect the armed forces for what they had done for the country. I believe that this last stage of military governments we will now live will (?benefit) the working class.

[Question] Is the main objective of this government to hold elections?

[Prado Salmon] Undoubtedly. We just issued the decree to call the election on the first Sunday of July 1979 to turn the government over to the winner of the election in August. [end recording]

Minister Prado made clear that the 1967 Constitution, which is in force, has clear provisions regarding presidential candidates. Any citizen, former president or not, may participate without restrictions of any nature in the July election. Regarding political parties, Prado Samon said:

[Begin recording] I believe that everyone, not only the government, would like to see strong, well-organized political parties which could meet national expectations. This is not a task for the government. It is up to the political parties to offer alternatives to the people, to give them the option to elect whomever they think is best. [end recording]

Interior Minister Lt Col Raul Lopez Leyton said that there is absolute tranquillity throughout the country, adding that the citizen's rights are in full force, without regard to class or political creed.

REACTION OF POLITICAL, LABOR GROUPS TO NEW GOVERNMENT

Sucre Groups Express Support

PY241826Y [Editorial Report PY] Sucre Radio la Plata in Spanish at 1625 GMT on 24 November 1978 begins to broadcast initial reactions from political parties to the takeover of the government by Army Commander Gen David Padilla Arancibia. The departmental headquarters of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] expresses its sincere congratulations to the commanding officers of the army for taking this step to lead the nation to democracy, and wishes them success in their mission. The MNR regional committee expresses its full support for the armed forces government junta, which it says has assumed a truly patriotic stand.

The Chuquisaca regional committee of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP] issues a statement expressing its full support for the civilian-military movement which will lead the country from dictatorship to democracy.

The local FUDP invites the front's supporters, students, peasants and the public in general to a rally to show support for the armed forces, this afternoon at 1600 at Libertad Plaza, Sucre.

The departmental labor central in Sucre has just concluded a meeting of its directors and decided to stage a demonstration to show support for the new regime at 1700 this afternoon, the radio adds. The local labor office has also decided to obey orders from the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] and has decreed a cessation of all labor activities in the Chuquisaca District.

Radio la Plata also reports that the Bolivian Central Bank has ordered all state and private banks to close today for security reasons.

Cochabamba Support Detailed

PY250305Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Relay from Cochabamba with a report by (Victory Fernandez)]

[Text] Good evening, Bolivia, from Cochabamba Radio la Cruz del Sur's correspondent. After the change of government during the past few hours, the Cochabamba Prefecture released two official communiques. The first communique guarantees the normal activities of the public and private sectors and urges the population to remain calm. The second communique indicates that there are no political detainees in police cells and that the population has all the necessary guarantees.

The urban and rural teachers federations have demanded the resignation of the department's educational authorities who were placed in their posts by the former regime.

Industrial workers, through their federation's Board of Directors, expressed their pleasure about the change of government and made known their congratulations [words indistinct].

The Peasant Workers Federation made known that (?it would ask for) the cooperation of the military and [words indistinct] as in previous times [words indistinct].

The University Federation also made known its full support for the new government, and above all its support regarding the announcement that elections will be called next year.

The city's banks suspended work during the afternoon, at the request of the Bank Workers Federation, in view of recent events.

Finally, the mayor of this city, [name indistinct], in view of current political circumstances, offically relinquished his post and delegated power to the highest ranking military official.

From Cochabamba, good night, Bolivia.

Labor Leaders Noncommital

PY250302Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text] A meeting of various labor sectors, called by the Bolivian Workers Confederation [COB], began at approximately 1700 in order to discuss the latest political events.

The meeting, which was being held at the industrial workers headquarters, then adjourned to the COB's headquarters. The workers, mostly labor leaders, discussed the current situation which the country is experiencing due to the change of government which concluded with Gen David Padilla being installed in power.

During a national meeting of COB leaders held this morning, it was stated that the workers are against any type of continuism. The COB meeting also came out for the sector's independence regarding the new government or any other government which does not represent the true interests of the working class, according to a communique which was released some hours later.

During the COB meeting, the leader of the industrial workers, (Luis Lopez Altamirano), indicated that the working class is once again deprived of its social advances. (Lopez) indicated that if there is no political freedom there can be no labor freedom and that the current banner must be that of concrete unity of the workers in support of the COB.

[Name indistinct] spoke in the name of the miners, who warned that the change of guard in government house does not mean any guarantee for the working class. [Name indistinct] indicated that the call for worker unity must not be of an emotional type but must be combative in order to achieve the objectives and aspirations of the Bolivian people.

After several other leaders had spoken, (Pepe Armando Morales) spoke in the name of the COB, indicating that the workers (?did not count on) the coup which was carried out early this morning, but that at this time willpower must be imposed, provocations must not be tolerated and that no matter what, the workers will defend labor freedom.

Finally, the national labor leader indicated that the COB will call a very large demonstration of all workers in order to express the concrete position of this important sector in view of today's events.

FSB's Gutierrez Extols Regime

PY250202Y Santa Cruz Radio Grigota in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text of speech by FSB leader Mario Gutierrez at mass rally in Santa Cruz on 24 November 1978--live]

[Excerpts] People of Santa Cruz: [shouts and slogans] People of Santa Cruz. My fellow countrymen. Dear comrades. This afternoon we called the people of Santa Cruz here with the sole objective of expressing our satisfaction over the political change which took place in the country early this morning. This political change places us under a new military government headed by Gen David Padilla Arancibia, who is surrounded by a group of patriotic officers who are symbols of assurance through their promise to democratize and constitutionalize the life of our republic.

On this occasion we express, then, our full support to the new military government, certain that it marks a turning point in the civilian life of all Bolivians. This event should indeed be celebrated with joy by all Bolivians, not because the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] has been the coup-instigating or revolutionary party. Not at all. On the contrary, from the very beginning we have felt that Bolivia is an histroic model of a nation, and that we have a mission to fulfill in America. This historic model of a nation has not been able to achieve its fulfillment because it lacked the essential instrument needed in any historical achievement, which is democracy.

while there is not democracy, which can only function through its special instruments, which are the political parties, our nationality could never be channeled through the large paths dreamed of by our forefathers who founded our republic.

Therefore, we joyfully greet the presence of a military government which offers to all Bolivians the alternative of achieving that project of a nation through the elections which will be held next year.

This confidence should fill us with innermost satisfaction. The FSB, as our comrade (Mario Serratti Ruiz) has just said, does not fear the ballot boxes, or the leftist groups--by no means. At this historic moment, and in this Plaza of Santa Cruz, I want to offer a moment of truce to all political forces of the nation, so that we may learn to live in peace...[applause, shouts] so that we may learn to live in peace and in harmony, which will certainly be the only scope in which the republic will be able to flourish with all its possibilities.

There are great and serious problems which are affecting the country, problems to which some of the previous speakers have already referred. This is not the time to refer to these problems or to meditate on them. What I want to assure you is that the FSB now expresses its historic desire to accept the democratic challenge presented to us by the armed forces of the nation, to accept this challenge at the same time as the forces of the left, and that we will see at the 1979 elections who the Bolivian people vote for. [applause and shouts]

We can anticipate that we will accept the people's sovereign decision, because we have sought this and no other objective all through our unceasing political struggle because that has been the sole objective of the heroes of our cause who have covered with blood the fields of the fatherland. [applause and cheers] [Applause, slogans--Falange, unida, jamas sera vencida--Falange united will never be defeated] In the name of the FSB, I thank all the people of Santa Cruz who came to this plaza to express their political wishes. I am sure that your political wishes will not be defrauded by the new government, which from this morning is leading the historic ambitions of our republic. I thank all of you, and to all my comrades of the FSB. I ask them to begin reorganizing their cadres, and I give them one single order of battle, that we be prepared for the peaceful civic electoral struggle which is just around the corner, and for which we should make all possible effort and place all our energies in order to win and to fulfill the desire of the founders of the party.

Siles Zuazo Praises Government

PY250258Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 78 PY

[Excerpts] Although the Democratic Popular Unity Front [FUDP] is not part of the government, it supports the democratization measures adopted by the military junta which took over the government last night. This statement was made by the main FUDP leader, Hernan Siles Zuazo, at a rally attended by more than 50,000 persons who gathered at the San Francisco Square in our city.

[Begin Siles Zuazo recording] We are facing a new political situation which may mark the beginning of another stage for the Bolivian people in their already long struggle for democratic rights. The moral armed forces stalwarts, to whom I referred on several occasions, have responded in a positive manner, through an institutional proclamation, to the popular demands of the 9 July election. [end recording]

Siles Zuazo time and again expressed his support for revolutionary nationalism, for which he vowed to sacrifice his life. He also indicated that no effective national unity can be achieved with a government divorced from national majorities, as has been the characteristic of the recent governments.

Siles Zuazo urged FUDP members to remain calm, with the assurance that the people will win in the next elections. He said:

[Begin Siles Zuazo recording] Finally, FUDP comrades, in line with its honest, specific purposes, the FUDP wants to inform you that it does not take part in this government. [end recording].

Meanwhile, enraged youths of the Leftist Revolutionary Front [FRI], an ultraleftist group, caused incidents in El Prado Square. The FRI members, led by the secretary of the Bolivian Labor Central and of the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia, burned FUDP posters and some Bolivian flags. These actions elicited the justifiable reaction of (?passersby).

In their songs and posters, the FRI members rejected the recent decisions of the government and attacked the government led by Gen David Padilla Arancibia.

FORMER PRESIDENT PEREDA ISSUES DEFENSE OF HIS ACTIONS

PY250128Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 78 PY

[Communique issued to the Bolivian people by former President Juan Pereda Asbun in La Paz on 24 November--read by announcer]

[Text] With absolute faith in the maturity of the Bolivian people and institutions, my government set the unwavering goal of leading the country to democracy in May 1980; that is, in 18 months. This date was not set capriciously. My decision was based on the need to improve the country's economy, which is in an extremely serious situation. Democracy cannot be based on a crisis economy. The country cannot afford an electoral process which has a heavy impact on the economy, unless a heavy, unnecessary sacrifice is irresponsibly put on the people's shoulders.

The public needs its citizens to achieve a moral recovery and to close ranks around feasible political alternatives. None of this has been achieved thus far. Calling elections in 6 months [as heard] only means becoming the accomplice of a political group which tenaciously seeks power to impose its dictatorship which would cause the regression of the citizens' freedoms through a typical ideological confusion.

I have withdrawn from the government to avoid an unnecessary confrontation in my institution. My conscience is clear. I have ruled without restrictions, without hatred, and with the greatest possible openmindedness to peacefully reconcile the various political trends. I have faithfully sought my government's goals. I dedicated my efforts to solving our economic problems to culiminate in an honest, impartial electoral process. I was not moved by any lust for power: Ruling the country demands great sacrifice and loyalty.

I am leaving because I love Bolivia. May God enlighten our people and give them the strength to face the future. On leaving, I want to invoke once again the spirit of the Great Marshal of Ayachucho so that the republic's integrity may be preserved above everything.

BANZER ANGERED BY SARAVIA'S REMARK; PLANS TO RETURN

PY250143Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 78 PY

[Text] The LATIN-REUTER AGENCY reports from Buenos Aires that a spokesman of the Bolivian Embassy indicated tonight that former President Hugo Banzer Suazez, current Bolivian Ambassador to Argentina, will personally refute alleged remarks regarding his years in government made by the new agriculture minister, Maj Rolando Saravi. The spokesman added that the former president will travel as soon as possible to La Paz in order to defend himself from the accusations allegedly made by the agriculture minister.

Reports from La Paz indicate that Maj Rolando Saravia said that recent Bolivian governments had trampled on the armed forces and had also carried out atrocities.

Banzer sent a telegram to President Gen David Padilla Arancibia in which he states that he is not inclined to accept this type of remark, especially when it comes from an individual who is morally unfit to say it, according to the text read out by the spokesman.

To vouch for my government's actions, and in view of such a criminal accusation, which is not in agreement with the efforts being made to preserve the unity and prestige of the armed forces together with the progress of national development, I announce that I will travel immediately to La Paz on the first possible flight.

NEW GOVERNMENT SETS ELECTIONS FOR JULY 1979

PY241602Y Sucre Radio la Plata in Spanish 1547 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text] A report received from La Paz says that the main objective of the military government junta will be to call elections for the first Sunday in July, 1979. We repeat that this will be the first objective of the military government junta, which will be sworn in this afternoon at 1500. Another decision of the military government junta is that departmental prefects and city mayors as well as provincial mayors will all be military men.

Text of Decree

PY241932Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1855 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text of Decree No 15,978 issued by Brig Gen David Padilla Arancibia, president of the government military junta, on 24 November 1978; read by reporter (Daniel Alarcon)]

[Text] Brig Gen David Padilla Arancibia, president of the honorable government military junta, considering:

That it is the armed forces' main function to preserve the sovereignty and security of the nation;

That in view of the current political, social and economic situation of the country, the unity of the Bolivian people must be preserved;

That true democracy is confirmed through the popular expression of the people through general elections;

That the configuration of the military Cabinet responds to the need to count on citizens who are politically impartial and who may guarantee free elections;

That it is the duty of the honorable government military junta to establish a date for the realization of the next general election, creating the necessary positions for that purpose; therefore, the Council of Ministers decrees:

Article 1. The citizenry are called to hold general elections seeking the constitutionalization of the country. These elections must be held on Sunday, 1 July 1979.

Article 2. Electoral registries will function in due time, and the procedures which will regulate the realization of elections will be established through a decree to be issued.

Article 3. The armed forces will relinquish the government of the nation to the legitimate winner of elections, elected by the people on 6 August 1979.

The ministers of state in their respective offices will see that this decree is fully implemented.

MILITARY DECREE INVOKES 1967 CONSTITUTION

PY241956Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1855 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text of second decree issued by the military junta on 24 November 1978--relay from government palace by (Daniel Alarcon)]

[Text] Brig Gen David Padilla Arancibia, president of the honorable government military junta, announces: Following the wishes of the Bolivian people and of the armed forces of the nation, a military junta has been made up to implement the democratization of the country through general elections. It is necessary to establish the implementation of a basic legal norm to encompass all government acts without detriment to the measures which it may adopt in the various fields of national activity. The Council of Ministers decrees: Single Article: It declares the implementation of the political Constitution of 1967, except for those things which contradict the spirit and nature of the nationalist government and its achievements. The minister of interior, immigration and justice will be charged with the implementation of this decree, given at government palace in La Paz on 24 November 1978.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO FRG--A Bolivian delegation will leave on Wednesday for the FRG to negotiate the confirmation of a loan which will make possible the installation of a silver and lead smelting plant in Carachipampa, Potosi. The delegation will be headed by engineer (Jorge Lema), manager of the National Smelting Company, who will be accompanied by other officials of the Finance Ministry. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 20 Nov 78 PY]

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--Through Foreign Minister Ricardo Anaya and Japanese Ambassador to Bolivia Eikichi Hayashiya, the governments of Bolivia and Japan this afternoon signed an exchange of notes at the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, beginning the second stage of the Japanese coordination program aimed at improving agricultural productivity in Bolivia's central valleys. Through this agreement, Japan grants 500 million yen to Bolivia. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Nov 78 PY]

ARENA FIGURES OPPOSE PLANALTO'S ROLE IN CONGRESS

PY222354Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 22 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Leaders of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA], among them Deputy Nelson Marchezan [ARENA secretary general], believe that Planalto Palace should not again handpick names for the presidency of the Senate and for the Chamber of Deputies next year, but instead should leave this decision to the party. ARENA leaders believe that the handpicking of names by the government leadership would be a major political error.

MDB PRESIDENT SURVEYS PROSPECTS AFTER ELECTIONS

PY221628Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Nov 78 PY

[Text] For the first time since becoming aware of the final results of the elections, Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] President Deputy Guimaraes talked to the press yesterday in his office in Brasilia. He analyzed the results and the prospects of the present political process.

Guimaraes said that because of the final results the opposition should not demonstrate arrogance nor show the self-satisfaction of winners, and that the government should reflect on the MDB's attitude and on the results of the elections, [words indistinct].

Regarding reports that the authentics are to assume leadership of the party, Guimaraes said that the division between moderates and authentics in the MDB is just another (?ethereal) concept. He said that the moderates of today are the authentics of 8 or 10 years ago, and that the elders are taking over the leadership positions of the party for obvious reasons.

Regarding the creation of new parties, the president of the opposition said that those who want to create a party can do so, but that a group must have more than just urban members and that in Brazil there are 4,000 municipalities. He clearly told the newsman that, as he understands it, a political party needs 6 to 10 years to gain the influence at a federal level to elect a president.

He recognized that the MDB may lose some congressmen if new parties are created, but there will not be a division before the elections. Guimaraes also said that the MDB has not abandoned the idea of a constituent assembly and that the proposal will be presented to the government, although he knows that the government and the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] will not accept it. The possibility of having a majority of 20 to 25 ARENA congressmen in Congress does not worry him, since this can be easily overcome.

When in Sao Paulo, Ulysses Guimaraes was asked if the MDB results in the elections might hinder the political opening process. He said that according to General Figueiredo, this process depends on the results of the 15 November elections. Therefore this matter depends on General Figueiredo because the desire of one man is the will of the nation, the society, the citizen and in this case the ballots. He also said that the ballots clearly showed the discontent, because of the wretched distribution of income.

CUBILLOS PROPOSES TO MEET ARGENTINA'S PASTOR

PY211725Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has proposed a meeting with his Argentine counterpart. This proposal, which is yet to be answered by Argentine Foreign Minister Washington Pastor, was made on 2 November at the end of the talks held by the 2nd Mixed Commission.

This was officially announced in a communique released by the Chilean Foreign Ministry last night. This communique indicated that it is neither appropriate nor useful to continue trying to reach an agreement on pending issues prior to mediation. At the same time, the government answered yesterday the memorandum which Chilean Ambassador Onofre Jarpa had received from the Argentine Government.

The Chilean Government insisted once more that direct negotiations have been totally exhaused with regard to pending matters.

The clear-cut communique of the Foreign Ministry indicated:

"1. As is well known, on 2 November the Chilean Government invited the Argentine Government to present the case of the southern border conflict to the International Court of Justice, offering at the same time the option of appointing a mediation without detriment to the possibility of resorting to the International Court later on. This would have no effect on the immediate implementation of the instruments agreed to by the 2nd Mixed Commission regarding economic and Antarctic issues.

"2. On 14 November the Argentine Government answered this proposal. It accepted Chile's suggestion to implement the appropriate international instruments on economic and Antarctic issues. It also accepted mediation with regard to pending matters on condition that points of agreement should be reached beforehand and that the issues which will be submitted for mediation should also be established by common agreement.

"3. By a note dated 17 November and delivered today to the Argentine charge d'affaires--in view of the absence of this nation's ambassador--the Chilean foreign minister insisted that direct negotiations on pending issues have been exhausted as shown by the fact that the 2nd Mixed Commission, created in line with the provisions of the Act of Puerto Montt, has been unable to achieve any positive results or present proposals leading toward an agreement. Therefore, the Chilean Government has reached the conclusion that it is neither appropriate nor useful to continue trying to reach an agreement on pending issues prior to mediation, since these issues were broadly discussed during the lengthy period of negotiations.

"It will be up to the mediator to seek rapprochement between the parties. Thus, and in line with the position expressed by the note dated 2 November, the Chilean foreign minister has proposed to his Argentine counterpart to hold a personal meeting at a date of the former's convenience in order to appoint the mediating government by common agreement.

"4. His excellency the Chilean president, Gen Augusto Pinochet, has also answered the letter which his Argentine counterpart sent to him on 9 November. This answer had to await the repeatedly announced Argentine note which was finally issued 14 November.

"5. In the meantime, on 17 November the Argentine Foreign Ministry conveyed to the Chilean ambassador in Buenos Aires a memorandum which was also answered today. This memorandum agrees with the Chilean position with regard to certain aspects of the implementation of mediation.

"6. The Chilean Government is confident that the foreign ministers' meeting it has proposed will lead to common agreement on the mediating government, with whose help the two parties could try to reach an agreement on the pending issues in this new stage of the negotiations."

USSR REPORTEDLY SENDS 55 ASSAULT VEHICLES TO CHILE

PY232043Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2010 GMT 23 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Vienna, 23 Nov (EFE-TELAM)--The Austrian news agency APA, based on a source from Geneva, reported that the USSR has supplied 55 assault vehicles to the Chilean military junta headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet.

Charles Levinson, secretary general of the International Federation of Chemical and Energy Workers [ICEF] with headquarters in Geneva, referred to this matter today. Levinson also remarked that the GDR opened a trade office in Santiago, Chile, in 1977 in order to organize the purchase of Chilean copper. At the end of 1977, Chile had exported copper valued at $200 million to the GDR.

$300 MILLION CREDIT SIGNED IN NEW YORK

PY231518Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Nov 78 PY

[Text] Chile's international reserves will increase by $300 million as a result of a credit for this amount signed yesterday in New York by the Chilean Central Bank and a consortium of European and U.S. banks. According to Acting Central Bank President Sergio de la Cuadra, this credit will add to the national reserves, which are to be increased at $1.5 billion per year. This is equivalent to 6 months of imports, and the increase is feasible in a stable economy such as Chile has.

Central Bank President Alvaro Bardon, who has been in New York since Sunday, signed the credit for the Central Bank. He is accompanied by (Enrique Tazara), director of the Central Bank Foreign Credit Department. The credit was obtained in October, when Finance Minister Sergio de Castro visited the United States.

This is the largest credit granted to Chile. About 40 international financing institutions are involved, headed by Manufacturers Hannover, Chase Manhattan Bank, City Bank, Deutschebank, the Tokyo Bank and the Union of Swiss Banks.

COPPER WORKERS SAY BOYCOTT WOULD BE HARMFUL

PY241923Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Nov 78 PY

[Text] A boycott against Chile would seriously harm the Chilean people and the workers, according to a statement issued by the Copper Workers Confederation. It reports that the secretary general of the Regional Inter-American Labor Organization [ORIT] has been given a memorandum describing the consequences which an agreement of that nature would cause the country.

ORIT will meet in Lima, where a boycott against Chile will be proposed, sponsored by the U.S. AFL-CIO labor organization. The Copper Workers Confederation wants the memorandum to be discussed and analyzed. Other labor organizations, such as municipal and railway workers and other labor confederations, have rejected the request made by the copper workers.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL ANNOUNCES 16 JULY POLLING RESULTS

PA221455Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1326 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Text] We will now read you a last-minute report direct from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal which gives the grand national totals of the votes cast on 16 July. The vote counting process concluded last night at 2305 hours.

The absolute winner is:	
Jaime Roldos Aguilera	381,165 votes, or 28 percent of all votes
Second place:	
Sixto Duran Ballen	328,452, or 24 percent
Third place:	
Raul Clemente Huerta	311,986, or 24 percent
Fourth place:	
Dr Rodrigo Borja Cevallos	165,284, or 12 percent
Fifth place:	
Abdon Calderon Munoz	124,376, or 9 percent
Sixth Place:	
Rene Mauge	65,198, or 5 percent

A total of 90,008 votes annulled, while 54,980 votes were blank. The total number of valid votes cast was 1,521, 449 votes, or 73 percent of the votes. A total of 520 voting polls were nullified.

The candidates occupying the first three places registered the following margins: Jaime Roldos, of the Popular Democracy-Concentration of Popular Forces coalition, obtained 52,713 votes more than his closest rival, Sixto Duran Ballen, while Duran Ballen occupied second place with a margin of 16,466 votes over the Liberal Party candidate, Jose Raul Clemente Huerta.

POLITICAL LEADER HURTADO NOTES RETURN OF COUP RUMORS

PA241543Y San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1500 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Osvaldo Hurtado, Ecuadorean democratic popular coalition leader and vice presidential candidate, said in Quito that once more there are coupist rumors circulating in Ecuador. Hurtado was referring to a series of statements recently issued by several political groups which are in favor of annulling the first electoral round of the 16 July presidential elections, which were held as part of the process to return to the constitutional system after 9 years of dictatorship.

OFFICIAL DENIES POSSIBILITY OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA261758Y Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 26 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Rear Adm Victor Hugo Garces, secretary-general of public administration and a government spokesman, has somewhat given advance notice on what the official decision will be with regard to the call for a constituent assembly. The return process, he said, is already in gear and I do not think that there is room for a constituent assembly from any point of view.

NICARAGUAN MAYOR ARRIVES IN LIMA ON GOOD WILL MISSION

PA222232Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0436 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Lima--Managua Mayor Orlando Montenegro affirmed today that President Anastasio Somoza's government is in control of the situation in Nicaragua and that if an agreement has not been possible with the opposition forces it is due to their intransigence.

Montenegro, who arrived in this capital today, said that he is on a good will mission through several South American countries with the object of changing the false image of Nicaragua portrayed abroad. Reality has been distorted and [words indistinct] several missions have been sent to Latin America, adding that some Central American countries [words indistinct]. After meeting with Peruvian authorities Montenegro will visit Ecuador.

STUDENTS PROTEST 80-PERCENT INCREASE IN BUS FARES

PA2312l4Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0228 GMT 23 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 22 Nov (LATIN)--Violent student disturbances occurred today in various parts of Lima simultaneously with the arrival of Spanish King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia, who will be visiting Peru until Sunday.

The police were able, although with some difficulty, to contain the student disturbances in the districts of La Victoria, Brena and El Rimac. The students were trying to march toward the city's center, where the government house and temporary residence of the monarch is located.

Meanwhile, in the Andean Province of Huancayo, 320 km east of Lima, serious clashes occurred between high school students and police. Many persons were injured and 30 arrested.

The students demand that the government repeal the 80-percent increase in bus fares which was issued on 12 October.

The student violence has forced the government to suspend classes in two important schools and to reregister teachers and students under the strict promise that they will not participate in street disturbances.

The teachers have announced a nationwide strike for tomorrow and have scheduled marches through the city's streets which coincide with the sites to be visited by the Spanish monarchs.

The teachers, who staged an 81-day strike that began in May, have reiterated their demands for official recognition of their union and for the rehiring of teachers dismissed for participating in the strike.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER TAMAYO DE LA FLOR RESIGNS

PA2600l5Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0036 GMT 26 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 25 Nov (LATIN)--Gen Jorge Tamayo de la Flor, commander of the Peruvian Air Force, minister of aeronautics and member of the three-man military government junta, resigned today, it was officially reported here today. The central information office issued a bulletin today saying that he has been replaced by Gen Luis Galindo Chapman, who will be sworn in Monday.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN HELICOPTERS VIOLATE AIRSPACE 26 NOVEMBER

PA261547Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1514 GMT 26 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Two helicopters of the Nicaraguan Air Force (FAN) violated Costa Rican airspace, it was officially reported here today, Sunday. It was said that the two large Sikorsky aircraft entered Costa Rica near Los Chiles, a town on the border with Nicaragua. The two helicopters were apparently on inspection flights, searching for Sandinist guerrillas.

Townspeople in the area reported the violation to the Civil Guard detachment, whose troops immediately went to the site of the events. Costa Rican police set up a machinegun to fire on the helicopters, but the helicopters reentered Nicaraguan territory when the police action was observed.

CARAZO ORDERS SUSPENSION OF BORDER PATROLS

PA251406Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Carazo has ordered the suspension of patrolling along the border. The mopping up operation that had been taking place in the border area has been suspended on orders from President Rodrigo Carazo. This information was provided yesterday evening by Minister Echeverria Brealey, who stated that there is no desire to risk the life of another Civil Guard to protect Somoza's backside.

MONTEALEGRE DISCUSSES VENEZUELAN PLANES, PANAMANIAN HELICOPTERS

PA251210Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Vice Minister of Public Security Enrique Montealegre said this morning after returning from Venezuela and Panama that Venezuela will send its planes whenever Costa Rica gives the order. Montealegre said that President Carlos Andres Perez himself offered moral and material support for the Costa Rican Government in this delicate situation with Nicaragua. Montealegre added that the Venezuelan president reaffirmed that his government would send the air force planes when Costa Rica gives the order, based on the agreement signed between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

The vice minister also spent a few hours in Panama to learn about any possible help from the Panamanian Government. He said that four Panamanian Air Force helicopters are already in the country and will be piloted by Costa Ricans.

AUTHORITIES BELIEVE CAPTURED CIVIL GUARD OFFICER DRUGGED

PA241730Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1518 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpts] We are reporting directly from the Interior Ministry on the condition of Civil Guard Capt Carmelo Diaz, whom, as we all know, was handed over yesterday to Costa Rica by the Nicaraguan authorities. Captain Diaz had been undergoing, until early this morning, intensive medical examinations conducted by the judicial investigations department, as confirmed by Interior Ministry officials. Several blood and urine tests were made on Diaz because the government suspects that he was drugged by the Nicaraguan authorities during his interrogation.

Interior Minister Juan Jose Echeverria reiterated his suspicion that Diaz' statements were obtained under a psychological condition induced by some drug. He said that Captain Diaz was kept in some sort of military hospital in Managua under strict surveillance. According to Diaz, they first gave him a cup of coffee when he arrived in Managua before they began questioning him. Diaz was apparently still under the effect of some drug last night, Minister Echeverria indicated.

SANDINISTS SINK BOAT CARRYING NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

PA241520Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1511 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] A report from Costa Rican Red Cross personnel in Upala indicates that yesterday at 1800 [local time] members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] sank a boat full of Nicaraguan National Guardsmen at a place called Papaturro. This occurred at Port Papaturro, on the Papaturro River, which flows into Lake Nicaragua. This same river is called San Carlos after it enters Costa Rican territory. It flows into the lake.

The number of victims resulting from the sinking of the boat by Sandinist guerrillas is still unknown.

NICARAGUA REPORTEDLY CAPTURES COSTA RICAN SAILBOAT

PA270223Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0205 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 26 Nov (AFP)--The Security Ministry reported tonight that a Costa Rican sailboat has been taken into custody by a Nicaragaun ship in Salinas Bay, near Puerto Soley (Pacific coast). Initial reports from Costa Rica indicate that a Nicaraguan ship entered Costa Rican waters and took the sailboat into custody. The Costa Rican Government immediately proceeded to file a charge against Nicaragua, with which it suspended relations 4 days ago. The charge is being made through the Dominican Republic's Embassy in Managua, which has been handling Costa Rican affairs since the suspension of relations.

EL SALVADOR

TERRORIST BOMBS EXPLODE IN SAN MIGUEL, SAN MARCOS

PA262206Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1607 GMT 25 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Miguel, El Salvador, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--A high-powered bomb exploded today, Saturday, in the warehouses of the German Bayer Company, located 138 km east of San Salvador. The explosion set off a fire which destroyed the installations. The terrorist action was carried out during the early morning hours when the warehouse watchman was asleep.

Another bomb exploded in San Marcos, some 4 km from this capital. The bomb had been placed in the automobile of Raymundo Marco Antonio Diaz, a low-ranking employee of the Agriculture Ministry. The explosion also caused a fire which destroyed the vehicle.

Responsiblity for the two terrorist attacks has not been claimed yet by any of the extremist groups which have been causing unrest in El Salvador during the past years.

NETHERLANDS COMPANY OFFICIAL KIDNAPED IN SAN SALVADOR

PA250210Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0057 GMT 25 Nov 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Nov (LATIN)--A top executive of the Netherlands Phillips Company branch in this country was kidnaped by armed individuals today, the police have announced. Fritz Schuiteman was kidnaped by two armed men who rammed their vehicle into his and then fled in another car which was waiting for them in the area. It is not known if there were political motives behind the kidnaping or who carried out the act. Schuiteman has been manager of the Phillips Company here for several years.

New Group Claims Responsibility

PA270251Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0131 GMT 27 Nov 78 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 26 Nov (LATIN)--A new underground group, the self-styled Marxist-Leninist Proletarian Guerrilla Army, claimed responsibility for the kidnaping of Netherlands citizen Fritz Schuiteman in a communique delivered to San Salvador information media. Schuiteman was kidnaped Friday at noon when several men in an automobile caused an accident and then, aided by two other men who drew firearms during the confusion, took him to an unidentified location.

Forty-eight hours after the kidnaping, the above-mentioned group sent communiques to newspapers and international news agencies claiming responsibility for the kidnaping. A young man's voice told a PRENSA GRAFICA reporter: Near the statue of San Marin de Porres in El Rosario Church, we have left a communique describing our first revolutionary activity."

GUATEMALA

REPRESENTATIVE MAY BE WITHDRAWN FROM MEDIATING COMMISSION

PA251326Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1300 GMT 25 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Nov (AFP)--President Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia told this agency last night that Guatemala might withdraw its representative from the commission mediating between President Anastasio Somoza and the opposition in Nicaragua.

The Guatemalan reaction comes after Dominican President Antonio Guzman announced his representative's withdrawal because of the belief that no positive results will be obtained from a mediation between Somoza and the Broad Opposition Front.

Referring to the possibility of imitating the Dominican president, Lucas said that there would be no point in keeping Guatemalan delegate Alfredo Obiols on the commission after the Dominican representative's withdrawal.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER INCREASED TENSION IN C. AMERICA

PA221901Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1755 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Government today deplored the break of diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua which was announced last night by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo.

It also expressed concern over this new outbreak of tension in Central America at a time when a peace settlement between El Salvador and Honduras has still not been reached.

A Guatemalan Government spokesman stated that the Guatemalan authorities are closely watching the situation created in southern Central America by the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan break in relations. In any event, the Guatemalan Government has reaffirmed Guatemala's position of noninterference in the affairs of other states.

COPECODECA MAY SEEK ROLE IN COSTA RICA-NICARAGUA DISPUTE

PA241741Y San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1530 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The permanent commission of the Central American Defense Council [COPECODECA] is studying the possibility of intervening in order to resolve the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan dispute, says today's edition of the Guatemalan daily EL GRAFICO, quoting COPECODECA sources.

COPECODECA, a Central American defense organization composed of the armies of the five countries, is analyzing the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican situation in order to determine the measures to be taken should its participation become necessary, EL GRAFICO reported.

The paper added that it was said that these forces, of course, would not be belligerent, but rather would be seeking peace so that the two countries will respect each other's borders. According to the report, it is a matter of preventing an armed clash which could be prolonged and could extend to the other countries.

BRITAIN APOLOGIZES FOR VIOLATION OF TERRITORY

PA230012Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0208 GMT 22 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Nov (AFP)--Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez reported today that Great Britain has given explanations and apologized for the violation of Guatemalan territory. A British Harrier airplane assigned by Great Britain to Belize, a territory which is claimed by Guatemala, flew at a very low altitude over a Guatemalan town near the border on Thursday.

On apologizing, Great Britain said that it was due to navigational error. Guatemala considers the incident closed, the foreign minister said.

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL GUARD REPORTS 23 NOV ATTACKS ON POLICE POSTS

PA250202Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Communique No 72 issued by Nicaraguan National Guard General Headquarters, Tiscapa Esplanade, Managua, on 24 November 1978]

[Text] The Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard reports to the public that at 0430 yesterday, 23 November, a group of invaders belonging to the international mercenary brigades which have their refuge in the Republic of Costa Rica attacked the police post of Valle de Guadalupe on the banks of the great Lake of Nicaragua off the archipelago of Solentiname.

They damaged the installations of the police post. There were no casualties because the invaders fled to Costa Rica in view of the support that the residents gave to police.

Later, another group of mercenary invaders attacked the police post of Pueblo Nuevo, also on the banks of the great Lake of Nicaragua. They killed the post commander, Cpl Aragon P. (Huan), National Guard No 27,155, who died in the performance of his duty, fighting the mercenaries. They also killed Silvio Davila and seriously wounded Vicente Diaz Martinez, Hipolito Davila, and Adolfo Zavala Davila as well as Antonio Davila. Those wounded are in the Salvadorita Hospital of San Carlos.

The invaders destroyed property and set fire to the installations of the police post. The mercenaries fled to Costa Rican territory in view of the advance of a support unit which rapidly recovered the post and raised the national flag.

These mercenaries not only kill soldiers, but cowardly kill children and defenseless civilians.

[Signed] Col Aquiles Aranda, chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard

BOMBS EXPLODE IN MANAGUA, MUCH SHOOTING REPORTED

PA261413Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 26 Nov 78 PA

[Text] There has been shooting in Managua in the past few hours. The situation is confusing. According to reports from the capital of Nicaragua, bomb explosions and serious shooting incidents have taken place in very populated areas of the capital. So far, however, there is no report on casualties among the civilian population and there is no official information on who is involved in the clashes.

FSLN LAUNCHES NEW ATTACKS AGAINST MILITARY GARRISONS

PA262041Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1726 GMT 26 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 26 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--An attack on a military garrison located in western Nicaragua and other actions in Granada and in this capital are among this weekend's new operations carried out by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

An army communique reports that the FSLN had some casualties following a harassment action against the Achuapa garrison, located in the western part of the country. According to the report, the Sandinist group attacked the Achuapa garrison after entering Nicaragua from Honduras. The army communique called the group that attacked the small western garrison mercenary invaders. The guerrillas used automatic weapons in attacking the military post and other sectors of the village. At least half of the mercenaries who attacked the military post in Achuapa were wounded, the military sources reported. Reinforcements have been sent to that sector to pursue the guerrillas.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that the National Guard has intensified vigilance along the border with Honduras, particularly in the region between Somotillo and Rio Negro.

On the other hand, it has been learned that members of the FSLN people's brigade, comprised of workers, attacked the home of Maj Donald Torres in the city of Granada. They took uniforms, $500, and jewels and wrote Sandinist slogans on the walls of his house before leaving.

The Jose Jonatan Amador people's brigade attacked the home of the late Arturo Cruz Porras in Managua, a former National District official, taking with them arms and destroying furniture. The same proletariat Sandinist brigade also claimed responsibility for an attack on the office of the political headquarters in Managua Department. They took $200, official documents and official seals from the office.

NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNIQUE REPORTS TWO NEW CLASHES

PA270022Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2350 GMT 26 Nov 78 PA

[Communique No 73 issued by Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard on 26 Nov 1978]

[Text] The Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard reports to the citizenry that the Boca de Sabalos police post in the Rio San Juan Department was attacked at 0030 today, 26 November, by a group of invaders belonging to the Sandinist-communist international brigades sheltered in Costa Rica. There was another clash this morning when a patrol was sent to reinforce the police post. When the patrols return and make their reports, we will inform the nation of the results in another communique.

[Signed] Aquiles Aranda Escobar, chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office of the National Guard

COSTA RICAN VERSION OF GUARDSMEN'S DEATH DENIED

PA241941Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1803 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Col Aquiles Aranda, chief of the Legal and Public Relations Office of the Nicaraguan National Guard, has categorically denied a report from Costa Rica that the guardsmen who died in the armed clash of 21 November were killed by rifle butt blows to the head. The Nicaraguan officer said that Capt Heriberto Sanchez and Sergeant Manuel Alfaro died from bullet wounds and shrapnel from a grenade thrown during the clash in the region of "Cabalceta."

Aranda said that he agrees that Costa Rican doctors should perform an autopsy on the bodies of the dead guardsmen in order to medically determine the cause of death.

Regarding the status of Private Gabriel Sanabria Alvarado, the other guardsman wounded during the clash, the Nicaraguan National Guard spokesman noted that Sanabria is at the officers ward, room six, of the military hospital in Managua, where he is receiving necessary treatment.

SANDINISTS CONDEMN MANAGUA MAYOR TO DEATH

PA260344Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1626 GMT 25 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 25 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Orlando Montenegro Medrano, the Nicaraguan National District minister (mayor of Managua), has been condemned to death by the Sandinist Front. A broadcast of the clandestine "Radio Sandino" announced the sentence and explained that it was based on the fact that Montenegro Medrano is the "chief of the White Hand," (a right-wing terrorist group). The rebel station said the sentence would be carried out as soon as possible, just as with progovernment Senator Ramiro Granera Padilla, who was killed by a Sandinist group in Leon at the beginning of this month.

Montenegro Medrano, who has just returned from South America after presenting the government's viewpoint on the country's present crisis, hastily explained his situation over a local broadcasting station today, Saturday. The Somozist leader rejected the charge of being "chief of the White Hand" and of having any responsibility in the bloody events of the past few months in the Minimbo Indian District of Masaya. He said that the charges are "without basis in fact and are slanderous."

"The clandestine organization wants to murder me because I am an activist, a Liberal leader and a defender of General Somoza's government," said Montenegro Medrano. After stating that he has always acted morally during his political career, he condemned the violence and murder which those who are attempting to obtain power with uncivilized methods want to institutionalize in Nicaragua "because they lack popular support. I do not fear the threats, but I reject a cowardly ambush," said Montenegro Medrano.

FAO AGAIN REJECTS SOMOZA'S PLEBISCITE OFFER

PA241448Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Text] The Broad Opposition Front has rejected Somoza's plebiscite. Reports from Filadelfo Aleman, our correspondent in Managua, indicate that the opposition has again rejected the offer to hold a plebiscite. Despite Monsignor Obando y Bravo's efforts, the FAO still feels that the only solution is for Somoza and his family to leave power.

The Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) has threatened to withdraw its officials from the government's decentralized institutions in view of Somoza's intransigence.

PLN SAYS MEDIATION COMMISSION PROPOSAL UNCONSTITUTIONAL

PA250328Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 24 Nov 78 PA

[Reply issued by Nicaraguan Nationalist Liberal Party to international mediation commission on 24 November 1978]

[Text] Your Excellencies Dominican Foreign Secretary Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez, Mr William G. Bowdler, Alfredo Obiols Gomez, members of the friendly cooperation commission of the OAS; distinguished gentlemen:

President of the Republic Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle has duly notified the legal national board of directors of the National Liberal Party [PLN] of your considerate message dated 21 November in which you enclosed the proposal to conciliate the positions that the ruling PLN and the Broad Opposition Front [FAO] submitted to you for calm and impartial study.

Since we represent the aforementioned board before the honorable international commission of friendly cooperation of the OAS which you so worthily compose, permit us to consider the aforementioned proposal in the spirit of contributing to the success of your mission on behalf of the harmony of the Nicaraguan people and the well-being of our fatherland.

We are most pleased by your just recognition of the democratic opening contained in President Somoza Debayle's previous proposal and the noble patriotic spirit behind it. These relevant events also inspire us to fulfill faithfully the imperative duty that we have been given.

On beginning to consider Points 1 and 2 of your draft on a conciliatory solution, we note that in referring to the PLN's offer of resorting to a plebiscite, you state it is necessary to consult the Nicaraguan people on the tenure of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle in his high presidential post. With all respect, we disagree with such a proposal because it is unconstitutional.

The plebiscite goes back to ancient Rome as a political measure proposed by the Tribune of the Plebians separately from the superior orders of the republic. The referendum, on the other hand, has its origins in the constitutional ideals of Rousseau, contained in the draft of the French Constitution of 24 June 1793. In reality, its starting point was the Swiss Constitution of May 1802, which established the constitutional referendum as it has been applied by various countries throughout history. However, it has not been established in our constitution.

Your proposal of a plebiscite implied establishment of a national unity government with or without the current president. Thus, such a government would not be a democratic and representative government, in violation of Articles 9, 10 and 179 of the current constitution, which establish the branches of government and the way in which the executive branch should be organized, as well as Article 11 of the constitution because the representation of the minority established by that constitutional article would disappear.

In order to prevent those violations of the constitution, it would be necessary to completely revise the constitution because anything else would be equivalent to a coup d'etat. To proceed in that manner would violate constitutional Article 336, which demands that the constitution be in force for 10 years before it can be revised. The aforementioned article cannot be repealed since it is the basis of the existence of our fundamental charter issued by the will of the sovereign people as expressed in the Constituent Assembly of 1972.

It is obvious that in holding the plebiscite, as the PLN has proposed, full guarantees would be granted to citizens who wish to participate in it through the negotiations that would be carried out on the subject and with the institutional measures that are agreed upon. Because of this, we ask the honorable commission to clarify its juridical or political views on such an important step. It is our desire to hear the observations that are made, open as we are to any healthy exchange of ideas on behalf of an understanding that will promote, as you desire, national concordance.

Regarding Point 4 of your proposal, we could agree on several of the demands it if for the purpose of promoting a political climate that would satisfy the opposition regarding our constitutional regime. Nevertheless, permit us to make some observations. For example, on Clause E the constitution would be violated with regard to the [word indistinct] judges, canton judges and the captains of [word indistinct] in wanting to gather them in Managua because their freedom of movement would be restricted and this is prohibited by Articles 48 and 59 of the political constitution. The areas where those officials exercise their functions would be left without authorities. That would be harmful to public tranquillity and the maintenance of order, particularly under the current circumstances. In addition they would be removed from their places of registration for the electoral voting.

We do not find in the commission's proposal a system that permits the determination of each political party's or group's importance since it is unquestionable that all of the groups in the FAO do not have the same number of supporters or members and therefore cannot have the same weight in the national political arena.

The demand for the departure of the current president and his family from the country is notoriously unconstitutional because this would involve what is legally known as "penalty of expatriation." Our political constitutions have systematically excluded this, but some of our governments, blinded by passion, have used it as a partisan weapon, unleashing bloodshed by brothers and bringing sorrow and mourning to the fatherland. Nicaraguans have not forgotten that it was precisely to violate the constitution that Mr [name indistinct] Chamorro lit the flame of war when, disregarding the law that his own party had issued, he expatriated Francisco (Castillon), Jose Guerrero and Maximo Jerez.

The penalty of expatriation was eliminated from our penal code with the issue of the political constitution of 22 March 1939, in which Article 55 prohibited laws on banishment. This provision appears in Article 52 of the constitution of 2 January 1946, in Article 56 of the 1 November 1950 constitution and in Article 56 of the current constitution. That is why the law of 9 November 1959 states in its first article that, since the penalty of expatriation does not exist constitutionally, the criminal actions which appear in the penal code carrying that penalty will henceforth be punished by confinement. In Article 5 of the same law, as reformed by Article 562, the penalty of expatriation was eliminated, leaving in effect as correctional penalties death, reclusion, incarceration, absolute deprivation, special deprivation and [word indistinct].

As is clearly seen, the penalty of expatriation does not exist in our penal legislation. Constitutionally, it is prohibited to issue laws of banishment as established by Article 56 of the current constitution.

Gentlemen representatives, we have replied within the peremptory term that you set, coinciding with your efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the serious crisis being experienced by Nicaragua. In this regard we state that your proposal may constitute a basis of negotiation with the FAO. Our patriotic spirit is pleased by your spontaneous statement of full observance of the principle of nonintervention, the violation of which has resulted in regrettable experiences in some Latin American nations. Regarding an opinion contained in the aforementioned historic document, we believe it is our duty to express that categorically the position of the PLN and President Somoza Debayle is negotiable [no es irreconciliable]. They continue to be willing to hold a dialog and any just negotiation because we fear--to use your own words--that Nicaragua is inevitably moving toward a new bloodbath that must be avoided at all costs. We take advantage of this opportunity to express our thanks for the conciliatory efforts carried out in our country. We await your opportune efforts on behalf of the Nicaraguan people, threatened by an international conspiracy in complicity with foreign governments bent on unleashing civil war in our fatherland.

With a reiterated expression of our most distinguished consideration and personal esteem, attentively yours, Julio C. Quintana, Orlando Montenegro Medrano and Alceo Tablada Solis.

SOMOZA DISCUSSES LATEST DEVELOPMENTS AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA252023Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1840 GMT 25 Nov 78 PA

[News conference held by Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza at unidentified location in Managua on 25 November 1978--recorded]

[Text] Gentlemen of the press, gentlemen members of the cabinet, autonomous (?ministers): I have called this news conference because I believe that I should inform the Nicaraguan people about certain developments that are of importance to Nicaragua's daily life.

First, I shall talk about Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo's hastily adopted attitude in connection with a border incident in which two Costa Rican citizens lost their lives, a fact which we deplore very much. I wanted to explain to the Nicaraguan people how the incident occurred, as narrated by the lieutenant in charge of the patrol involved in the clash in the Quebrada la Pimienta area.

The Nicaraguan National Guard patrol members were eating their meal at the time. Under these circumstances, a Costa Rican Civil Guard patrol approached them, led by the lieutenant who died. The Costa Rican lieutenant apparently asked our soldiers to surrender, but they told the lieutenant that they were National Guard members and were not going to surrender.

After this exchange, the Civil Guard lieutenant again addressed one of the [Nicaraguan] soldiers and aimed his weapon at the soldier. This led to an exchange of shots. During the shootout, the lieutenant died and another person was wounded along with a third one, who is hospitalized here.

According to National Guard Lieutenant Calderon, about 30 Civil Guard members were standing on the other side of the fence that divides the border. When Captain Diaz crossed the border to take a look at his wounded, these gentlemen [as heard] were asked to bring a doctor to aid the wounded that were on the Nicaraguan side. As far as I know, the doctor, or the individual who posed as a doctor, refused to cross the border to aid the wounded on the Nicaraguan side. Captain Diaz then voluntarily decided to accompany the wounded to Penas Blancas, where they were evacuated and brought to Managua.

We regard President Carazo's attitude as hasty because even before we obtained Captain Diaz' deposition and heard the personal testimony of Lieutenant Calderon, the chief of the patrol involved in the incident, Costa Rica broke relations with us, a fact that is not normal considering the good and traditional friendship that has always existed between the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan peoples.

I believe this case should have been investigated more thoroughly in order to provide a solution for other problems that might arise in the future.

I believe all of you foreign newsmen had the opportunity to ask Captain Diaz about the circumstances under which he was here in Nicaragua. But I would also like to denounce before the nation the Costa Rican Government's maneuvers, led by President Carazo, aimed at denigrating the Nicaraguan Government and its armed forces. I feel very ashamed that the president of the republic has told the OAS in a communique that the lieutenant who died from a gunshot wound in the head had died from rifle butt blows delivered by the Nicaraguan National Guard. For their part, other Costa Rican officials have said that Captain Diaz, who made a deposition here, did so under the influence of drugs.

Frankly, those officials have a tremendous imagination, but I believe that as the serious man that I am, as an individual who sticks to the truth, I must make this denunciation and, unfortunately, I must tell President Carazo that because of his erroneous information he has made statements (?that harm only) Costa Rica because truth will shine in the end and we here in Nicaragua will merely have to provide the facts.

We still have here a Civil Guard member who was injured and was in very serious condition when he arrived here. We have operated on him and we have provided him with all the attention required, just as if he had been a Nicaraguan citizen in our hospital. We hope he will soon be able to travel and return to his family in Costa Rica.

President Carazo has sought to make a scandal out of an incident which I deplore and which has led to a very interesting resolution that benefits us Nicaraguans. In September we consulted the OAS not only on the possibility of bringing in an investigative commission in connection with the charges that an armed forces airplane had attacked Costa Rican territory, but also on the possibility of bringing in permanent observers to neutralize the southern border since Costa Rica claimed it was not capable of neutralizing the revolutionaries who want to come and bleed Nicaragua. In those days, they said that they would abandon the OAS rather than accept a supervisory force to prevent the infiltration of rebels into Nicaragua.

Now, apparently, they have changed their minds and, claiming that Nicaragua violated their territory and that the incident with the Civil Guard took place in Costa Rican territory, they have asked the OAS for certain things which resulted in the following resolution:

Whereas in the special session held on 22 November 1978, the permanent representative of Costa Rica to the OAS declared that--quote--"there has been a new violation of the sovereignty of Costa Rica by elements of the National Guard of Nicaragua; that this violation took place on 21 November 1978; that as a result of this two Costa Rican Civil Guards died, one was wounded and Captain Diaz of the Civil Guard of Costa Rica was kidnaped along with the wounded Civil Guard; that the National Guard of Nicaragua seized the bodies"--unquote--that the Costa Rican delegation requested, in application of articles 82 and 85 of the charter, that the matter urgently demands an ad hoc commission of the permanent council be created to investigate the events, that the Costa Rican Government has asked the permanent council to urgently send a permanent commission of civilian observers to supervise the border area, that the Nicaraguan delegation has stated its agreement to the appointment of these two commissions for the objectives related to this matter, resolves:

1. To create an ad hoc commission to investigate firsthand events made known to the permanent council by the Government of Costa Rica and to report to the permanent council on this.

2. To authorize the president of the permanent council to appoint three member states to form part of the ad hoc investigating commission.

3. To create a commission of civilian observers of the organization to visit the border area and to provide information to the council whenever the commission considers it necessary or whenever the council requests it. The commission will be formed as soon as possible and with the structure and number of members that the permanent council considers suitable once it received a report from the investigating commission.

4. To ask the governments of the member states and the secretary general for their cooperation to facilitate the work of the commissions.

5. To ask the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua to provide the necessary guarantees and facilities to help the two commissions in their functions.

6. To divide the expenses deriving from the functioning of the commission of civilian observers equally between the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

7. To ask the Nicaraguan Government to return Captain Diaz, the wounded guardsman and the bodies of the dead Civil Guards as soon as possible.

That is how the resolution concludes. The ad hoc commission will consist of Granada, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay.

For us it is praiseworthy that this investigating commission and the observers commission are coming because this will bring calm to the Nicaraguans and will prevent a massive attack such as the one the revolutionaries who oppose us on that border are plotting. I think this is a good point. We hope that during the investigation everything related to the border incident comes to light.

The third and final news item that I want to comment on is the report issued by the human rights commission that visited Nicaragua in October. In the same manner that I welcomed these gentlemen and told them that their visit here was part of the inter-American system, at this point I must state that I am disappointed with the attitude of that commission because, regrettably, the commission did not follow its statutes but rather lent itself to denigrating the people and Government of Nicaragua.

I am sorry to have to refer to it in these terms, but we have no choice but to demand that in the same manner we asked them to come to Nicaragua and do their duty, they must comply with their duties and fulfill the requirements established by the statutes that rule that Inter-American Human Rights Commission. For this reason, I say I am disappointed because they have not given us the opportunity to clear up a series of accusations that have been made arbitrarily without consideration for Nicaraguan laws and way of life. Thus, it is only natural that I have my reservations with regard to the report issued by that commission, which did not fulfill the requirements of the statutes that govern it and which failed to function according to Nicaraguan law.

This is what I had to tell you, gentlemen. Questions please.

[Unidentified speaker] I would like to ask the journalists, considering the large number of newsmen here, that each please ask only one question so that everyone has an opportunity and not ask several questions during this news conference, which of course is not a cross-examination. Thank you.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer--in English] That's a very delicate answer to give you. [Words indistinct] out of context. This is a serious government. It has relations with other governments, and if that leads them into the area of propaganda like Venezuela and Costa Rica are trying to do with Nicaragua, my answer is that I have relations with other countries and [words indistinct].

[Question] General, could you tell us if the integration process is going to be affected by the situation between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and if there is any initiative from the governments of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala to mediate in the present conflict? This question is on behalf of Guatemalan television.

[Answer] Integration will not be affected by Nicaragua. Costa Rica, on the other hand, tried, as you witnessed, to create problems for us in September when it closed its border, claiming that coffee rust fumigation equipment had broken down. So, the answer is no, speaking with regard to the incident with Costa Rica. Your other question?

[Question] Is there any initiative from the governments of Guatemala, Honduras and...

[Answer] Not yet, as far as I know.

[Question] General Somoza, Commander Cero has offered a special Christmas to the people of Nicaragua. What do you think about that? My question is: What are you offering the Nicaraguan people this Christmas?

[Answer] Truly, I am not irresponsible like he is. I cannot make promises that I, as a ruler, cannot keep. Therefore, the only thing I can offer Nicaraguans is peace and tranquillity.

[Question] Mr President, to what do you attribute the fact that the mediating commission which came to learn of the problem [words indistinct] paid attention to those who felt offended by the National Guard and not to the many people who felt offended by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] in the destroyed and semidestroyed cities? There are many people against whom the FSLN committed atrocities. Why did the commission not hear them? Why is the commission not impartial in judging both the army as well as the FSLN?

[Answer] You mean the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. They openly said they had not come to investigate terrorist activities; they had come to investigate the government's atrocities. I believe that this is not correct.

[Question--in English] Would a plebiscite be constitutional?

[Answer--in English] Yes, under the terms that I propose, the executive power has the right to [word indistinct] all of the executive government, and I propose that we go to a plebiscite where all the parties can be counted and, according to the number of votes that the parties obtain, they will share in the executive government. That is constitutional because that is a prerogative that the executive government has and is placing it before the [word indistinct] people so we can have a national government of continuation.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer--in English] I do not know. I think that at least I would have to have some kind of [words indistinct] because if they ask me to leave the country they are taking away the rights that I have, the human rights which are so popular today. They would take it away from me.

[Question] What would happen if the private sector calls for another general strike such as the one being announced? What measures would the government take to break this strike?

[Answer] The same ones we took when they declared the past two strikes, to wish them good luck.

[Question] Mr President, at the Central American Bank Nicaragua presented a request for an $11-million loan. However, at this meeting, as I have been informed, all the Central American Bank presidents were present except the Costa Rican. What will Nicaragua's attitude be in this situation caused by Costa Rica, which is unprecedented in Central American history?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, Costa Rica is following instructions from Carlos Andres Perez and the Venezuelan Democratic Action Party. When Nicaragua was denied access to the International Monetary Fund because of pressure by the Jimmy Carter administration, to make us yield Costa Rica proposed that the Central American Monetary Fund grant us a $20 million credit, which is normal in Central America. Costa Rica's attitude at the monetary fund is much more serious than closing a border because, if Costa Rica opposes free play in monetary arrairs, Nicaragua can also prevent free play in the market for goods and services. Therefore, Costa Rica is helping to hasten the Central American disintegration process with its attitude.

[Question indistinct--in English]

[Answer--in English] The international mediating commission first proposed a plebiscite and then changed to a referendum, so we cannot talk about a plebiscite proposed by the commission; it is a referendum.

[Question indistinct--in English]

[Answer--in English] Absolutely. Maybe there they are making a tremendous effort to get something done in Nicaragua and we are trying also. But we are trying to do it constitutionally. Now, the commission has to know which and what is constitutional. But that is what we are trying to do.

[Question--in English] [Words indistinct] a communique from Mexico City indicating that within 36 hours you must leave, that in 15 minutes you will be facing war. Do you attach any importance whatsoever to such a communique?

[Answer--in English] Only a propaganda one because whatever they do in Nicaragua, they are not going to be successful. But you can have propaganda.

[Question] The Liberal Party already replied to the commission yesterday. What is the present situation? Do you think there will be a plebiscite during the coming months?

[Answer] On behalf of the Nationalist Liberal Party, we are ready to go to a plebiscite first to measure relative strength in Nicaragua and, second, primarily to eradicate Venezuelan and Costa Rican influence in Nicaraguan internal affairs. The government is willing to go to the plebiscite so that we can compare our strength and share the government and in this manner eradicate the influence of Venezuela, which is trying to interfere in Nicaraguan domestic affairs.

[Question] Mr President, in the newspaper that speaks for the Nicaraguan guerrillas published in La Calle del Triunfo [LA PRENSA] there were statements by Dr [name indistinct] Barquero saying that there is an economic crisis and that it will not be possible to finance the harvests. What can you tell us? How is the economy doing, Mr President?

[Answer] LA PRENSA said it because it is the greatest agitating agent in Nicaragua. Today we are financing anybody who wants to gather his harvest for export. We are already issuing funds for the coffee and cotton harvests.

[Question] Mr President, has your government considered the request by the Costa Rican Government demanding that Nicaragua be ousted from the OAS? What possibilities do you see?

[Answer] No. I am going to give you my opinion about the Costa Rican proposal: It is absurd.

[Question] In regard to the freedom of expression, what do you think about the international press and about Mr (?Relby), who makes Nicaragua look like a villain, who publishes only information to promote bloodshed in Nicaragua and who is not sufficiently impartial to conduct a real analysis of the Nicaraguan situation? Persons like (?Relby) who come to our country to report only lies? Please give us your opinion of those newsmen who would like to see the streets strewn with corpses, as in Guyana.

[Answer] As a policy I have never liked a newsman who does not tell the truth and, as a Nicaraguan citizen, I must reject anyone who writes badly about Nicaragua, without cause, of course.

[Question] Mr President, Luis Felipe [name indistinct], Diario del Aire of Radio Managua. Is there any truth, Mr President, to an offer said to have been made by the Chinese Nationalist Government to the Nicaraguan Government of a $200-million loan?

[Answer] I have no knowledge of that.

[Question] Mr President, the Washington POST has reported that your government is staggering, that the fall will come when [words indistinct]. What is your opinion?

[Answer] I think that we must study the OAS Charter very carefully because, according to the report [1-minute interruption in transmission] [Somoza continues in English] I am sorry, but this is not a negotiating table right now and I have three [words indistinct], I have three members of [words indistinct] negotiating [passage indistinct]. The first concession that we have to give is the desire to talk [word indistinct] between the Liberal Party and the FAO. We are very (?happy) to start talking.

[Question] Mr President, my name is Miguel Angel Garcia. Do you not consider it suspicious that, for example, last year the human rights commission went to El Salvador and that the only news to emerge was that the report was negative to El Salvador, that it was never published, and another commission which came to Nicaragua in 15 days collected sufficient data to consider that your government had violated human rights. What is your opinion of [words indistinct] in relation to El Salvador and Nicaragua?

[Answer] I consider that we have been the victim of a double standard on the OAS. That is the best way I know how to describe the situation. According to [word indistinct] that for each case there is [word indistinct] in that commission, the government is given 180 days to respond to the allegations. After the government responds, and if the human rights commission feels satisfied, everything is fine. Otherwise, it makes recommendations.

In this case they came here, took (?three) statements with them and drafted their report. They sent us the report and gave us 6 days to reply. We replied in 6 days and they did not even take our report into consideration to revise their conclusions. Nor did they follow the stipulation that after they received our refutations they would make recommendations and if we did not follow the recommendations, then they would publish the recommendations which we did not comply with. That is to say, these gentlemen went too far [saltaron la tranca], that is, they have exulted in hurting Nicaragua, which I consider a barbarity.

[Question] Mr President, I am going to ask you a question as the chief of the armed forces. More than 20 persons have been under arrest for more than 2 months in Esteli. A military board was established there. Several prisoners were released, and there is uncertainty in the families of the remaining prisoners because they claim that military justice is not functioning. I understand that a military board is working on [words indistinct]. These people are in an uncertain situation. What can you, as chief of the armed forces, do to clear up the situation?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] charges and transmit them to the Esteli commander so that these persons will be questioned and taken before the military court.

[Question] Mr President, on what government can you depend in case of an internationalization of a violent conflict in Nicaragua?

[Answer] It all depends on who attacks me. If a state attacks me, I can ask for the support of all the states of America; if I am attacked by a revolutionary, I have to go it alone.

[Question--in English] [Words indistinct] You have been buying arms from Israel but there are increasingly [word indistinct] Israeli planes coming in here to the airport [words indistinct]?

[Answer--in English] That's not true.

[Question--in English] Not true?

[Answer--in English] No.

[Question--in English] And that there is (?further) cooperation of the Israeli Government [words indistinct].

[Answer--in English] Well, we have good relations with Israel, as we do with a lot of other countries, but [words indistinct]. I don't see that [words indistinct].

[Question--in English] Sir, you mentioned in one of the press conferences that there is an international conspiracy against your government. Could you give us any names? And also at the same time you mentioned (?pressure) on this country. Where do you expect it to come from?

[Answer--in English] When President Carter went to [words indistinct] the Panama Canal Treaty and Venezuela, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama and Mexico and Jamaica got together there. Carlos Andres Perez talked to all of those governments to support him in overthrowing my government. And these are the same governments today that he is still counting [on] to try to place international pressure on my government. The massive attack in September came from Costa Rica. It was an attack of over 400 people who came across the border, and 400 people don't come across the border unless the authorities in the other country know about it.

[Question--in English] When did you receive the last shipment of arms from Israel?

[Answer--in English] About 3 months ago.

[Question--in English] Is it also true that there is another ship in the Panama Canal, which has been held up, with arms?

[Answer--in English] No, I don't think that's true and I don't think that that is a true statement which you are making. The Panama Canal is an international waterway that is neutral. Nobody has authority there to stop anything.

[Question--in English] Mr President, what kind of arms did you receive from Israel?

[Answer--in English] (?All arms). You see, we have the old M-1 in Nicaragua and we decided to change over to the more efficient, lighter weapons. So, the purchase from Israel is the normal modernization of the Nicaraguan Armed Forces. It isn't a massive emergency purchase.

[Question--in English] Mr President, do you have Israeli military advisers here in Nicaragua along with those arms?

[Answer--in English] No.

[Question--in English] Not in the country?

[Answer--in English] No, we don't have any military advisers. Only the United States has a mission here.

[Question indistinct--in English]

[Answer--in English] All depends. [Words indistinct] democratic action I think that they (?view) a change in the government in the attitude toward Nicaragua.

[Question--in English] [Words indistinct] in relations with [words indistinct]. Would you say that the United States helped support your government or would you say that they, as the opposition says, are committed to, not overthrow, but to get rid of your government?

[Answer--in English] Would you please formulate the question so I can hear you, my dear?

[Question--in English] In a press conference in September you pointed to the approval of U.S. economic assistance as evidence that the United States supported your government. Now that the United States has withdrawn the (?offer) of that assistance, would you say that the United States still supports your government?

[Answer--in English] I think the United States does not support my overthrow, which is indirectly [word indistinct] telling you that they support my government.

[Somoza--in Spanish] Well, gentlemen, I thank you very much for your questions and I thank the international press. I hope that you all have a good weekend. Good afternoon.

EXILE LEADERS LEAVE FOR UNITED STATES

FL241832Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Yesterday the members of the governmental affairs committee of the representatives of the Cuban community abroad left for Washington. Their mission is to meet with President Carter or the official he designates. This committee, which is headed by Rev Jose Reyes, will try to see if the U.S. Government will authorize entrance into its territory of former prisoners and prisoners who will be freed as a result of the talks between the representatives of the Cuban community abroad and Cuban authorities.

COMMENTARY TREATS SIGNIFICANCE OF JONESTOWN 'MASSACRE'

FL250259Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Nov 78 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco commentary]

[Text] The repulsive massacre at Jonestown, an agricultural colony of a psuedo-religious community at the Guyana jungle site of Port Kaituma, in which more than 700 men, women and children died this week, is a tragic example of the degree of decomposition reached by capitalist society and especially the North American nation. The surprising information reported on by the press states that among the dead at Jonestown--an alleged religious community called People's Temple, headed by a North American Jim Jones--were 180 children. Several hundred people are scattered in the Guyanese jungle and possibly a number of them have been able to cross the border between Guyana and Venezuela in search of refuge in this latter country. It is estimated that a large number of the faithful died in a collective ritualistic suicide and that another part of the group was shot to death.

It is not our purpose to recount the events, which have been extensively reported on by the press, but rather look into background for motivations and factors which caused the horrendous event. Jim Jones, the founder of the sect, created his first church 18 years ago, and already in the first 10 years he had 20,000 adherents. Afterwards in California he became connected with various candidates in political campaigns, among them the current governor of the state, Edmund Brown, and Mayor of San Francisco George Moscone, who awarded him by making him chief of the housing authority of that big city. Another political deed of Jones was contributing people to a political rally, an event at which the main speaker was the wife of current President Jimmy Carter, during his presidential campaign. One of the rules of the sect was that the fanatic followers of reverend [Jones] at the Jonestown colony had to give him all they owned and in return receive just $2.00 per week. Jones also sold photos of himself, which according to him, would give the recipients immunity against fire, attacks and cancer.

A question immediately emerges upon learning about these deeds and the macabre end of a large part of Jones' followers; it is: What powerful motives could cause close to 1,200 North Americans to abandon their lives, which were presumably comfortable, submerging themselves in the Guyanese jungle, renouncing paved roads, electronic marvels, in short, the high level of U.S. civilization. And besides following a character who, according to his own son, Stephen Jones, at a press conference in the Guyanese capital, was labeled paranoid and a drug addict.

And this is not an isolated occurrence. There are more than 3,000 similar sects and cults in the United States, bringing together 8 million North Americans who extend their activities to other countries in the underdeveloped world. They are made up of many people, most of them young people who feel frustrated in a society lacking a future, denying them all values and which only searches for pleasure and luxury, no matter the characteristics or the costs.

It is not an accident that these faithful extravagants are constant users of hallucinogens, the most perverted sexual practices, and lastly, crime--as happened in the not-so-distant case of the murder of actress Sharon Tate and the so-called Manson family. And now this happens in Jonestown.

There are two other angles to this drama which should be pointed out--the support Washington gives to these groups of fanatics and their use in both domestic politics and in espionage. To get the Guyanese Government's authorization to set up his colony Jones presented letters written by prominent North American figures, including a very affectionate letter from Mrs Carter. In regards to espionage, it has been reported that a powerful unit installed by Jones in the central house of the psuedo-religious community in Georgetown, the Guaynese capital, transmitted coded messages. This goes along with statements made in 1975 by presidential adviser to Gerald Ford, (Phillip Bushing), who said, to quote, the president favors continued use f missionaries and clergy by the CIA in information-gathering activities. He added that these are frequently valuable sources of espionage and counterespionage. This is a statement which is undoubtedly very revealing.

INVOLVEMENT AGAINST ERITREA INDICATED IN COMMUNIQUE

OW250148Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0142 GMT 25 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 25 Nov (AFP)--Two hundred Soviet officials, including two generals and thousands of Cuban troops, took part in the Ethiopian offensive against Eritrean separatists which began November 18, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea (PFLE) said here yesterday.

It said the Cubans drove tanks, flew bombers and manned heavy artillery in the offensive, which the communique said was aimed at wiping out separatist military forces and destroying the crops of the Eritrean people.

(A PFLE communique released simultaneously in Paris said the number of Cubans was estimated at 2,000 and that Ethiopian Air Force Planes had launched day and night attacks on Eritrean positions.)

HAVANA TELEVISION INTERVIEWS ETHIOPIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

FL240216Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Dear television viewers, we now offer the television news filmed interview with Mr (Hailu Kebede), charge d'affaires of the Ethiopian Embassy in our country.

[Begin recording Unidentified television interviewer, speaking in Spanish] Mr Charge d'Affaires: The national television news has the pleasure of interviewing you on this occasion which today throughout the world marks the beginning of the week in solidarity with the Ethiopian people's struggle. This idea emerged at the recently concluded international conference of solidarity with African and Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism which met in Addis Ababa. In this regard we would like you to tell, for the Cuban television audience, what is this week's objective in solidarity with your people, how do the Ethiopian Government and people value world solidarity with their struggle, and what do you believe this solidarity should be?

[(Kebede) answers in English with consecutive Spanish translation] Well, as you already mentioned there were more than 600 delegates representing more than 138 liberation movements, parties, organizations from different parts of the world who took part in the solidarity conference in Addis Ababa last September.

Fortunately, the conference coincided with the fourth anniversary of the revolution and the participants at the conference had a chance to see the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. And they were able to see the popular support that the Ethiopian revolution has.

[Interviewer] As you know the Cuban people closely follow the Ethiopian people's struggle. Could you describe the current state of the struggle for building the new society in your country? What are the most immediate goals and what are the most important achievements made following the triumph of the revolution four years ago?

[Kebede] Well, the struggle of the Ethiopian peoples is still going on. We have made many revolutionary achievements in the past. Some of the major achievements of the Ethiopian revolution so far... [the sentence is continued by the Spanish translator] the problem of property and land... [the charge d'affaires continues] major industries, national institutes and banks and the insurance companies also have been nationalized. And above all, scientific socialism has been declared the principal ideology of the country. And the immediate objective now is to form a working class party and establish the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia.

[Interviewer] Thank you very much for this interview with the national television news. [end recording]

CASTRO EXPRESSES RECOVERY WISHES TO BOUMEDIENE

FL241338Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The Algerian news agency has reported that Commander in Chief Fidel Castro made a statement in Havana in which he wished a favorable and prompt recovery to Algerian President Houari Boumediene and noted his efforts at the head of the government and his contributions to the nonalined countries movement.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY POLICY DENOUNCED

FL231444Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 23 Nov 78 FL

[Text] A PRELA wire report announces that Cuba has denounced the protectionist policy being applied by the EC to Latin American products which tends to deteriorate the economic relations between the two regions. The charge was made by Cuban delegate Roberto Vizcaino, who is attending the meeting being held by representatives of the Latin American Economic System and the EC in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

Vizcaino, juridical director of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, noted that our country, as a full member of the organization, will fulfill the commitments agreed to with the EC so long as these do not contradict Cuba's foreign policy principles. He stated that EC trade with Latin America has shown a continued loss. This occurs, he added, because of the EC decision to promote in its region the production of goods which, as in the cases of sugar and meat, seriously affect the Latin American countries' interests.

Vizcaino proposed the elimination of all EC tariff discriminations or other barriers that affect Latin American products. He also suggested that sanitary regulations be implemented that are more appropriate to international trade and the broadening of bilateral trade plans so that products of real interest to Latin American countries may be included.

APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM ISSUED

FL231331Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Cuba has urged all democratic and progressive forces in the world to intensify the campaign of solidarity with the Vietnamese people and to denounce imperialism's new allies in this aggression. Francisco Pi Vidal, vice chairman of the Cuban Committee of Solidarity with Vietnam, reiterated his country's total material and moral support for the fraternal Asian state in its struggle against Kampuchea's military attacks and the expansionist and hegemonic attempts of the Maoist leadership. The Cuban delegate made a speech at the second meeting of the advisory union of the Afro-Asian solidarity committees of socialist countries being held in the Bulgarian capital. To defend the Vietnamese revolution at this time is to defend the common cause of the peoples struggling against the alliance, imperialism, neocolonialism and the reactionary forces, Pi Vidal said in closing.

WIDOW OF SALVADOR ALLENDE HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL251337Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1319 GMT 25 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Hortencia Bussi, widow of constitutional Chilean President Salvador Allende, has held a press conference in Havana regarding the agreements reached at the world conference of solidarity with Chilean resistance held in Madrid. She emphasized that the agreements reached at the conference include one on sending a delegation to the UN General Assembly to report the results of the solidarity conference. Hortencia Bussi also examined in detail the situation in Chile, stressing that the Chilean people are facing an increasingly more devastated economy as a result of the policy being followed by the fascist Pinochet regime. Allende's widow once again condemned the foreign aid which the fascist regime is receiving from the North American government and other imperialist countries.

CAPE VERDE TRANSPORT MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL250041Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Herculano Vieira, minister of transport of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, has arrived in our capital in response to an official invitation from his Cuban counterpart. Antonio Enrique Lusson, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of transportation, along with (Ulises Monteiro), charge d'affaires of Guinea-Bissau, vice ministers and other officials received the visiting minister and the delegation he heads. The transport minister of the Cape Verde Islands will be visiting several centers in various transportation fields in the national economy, and historical sites.

Participates in Railroad Ceremony

FL251324Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1315 GMT 25 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Herculano Vieira (del Aire), minister of transport and telecommunications of Cape Verde Islands, and Antonio Enrique Lusson, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of transportation, have inaugurated 15 km of the express railroad line in Camaguey Province. The ceremony was held in the community of Siboney. Later, the two officials participated in a public rally at the Hatuey railroad station.

MEXICAN EDUCATION DELEGATION ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Arrival of Delegation

FL240247Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0232 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Asela de los Santos, Cuban education minister, today presided over the inaugural session in preparation for signing a new cooperation program with the Mexican Education Ministry, which was held at the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Miramar. In Welcoming the Mexican delegation headed by Fernando Solana, secretary of public education of the United Mexican States, the head of the [Cuban] Education Ministry expressed her confidence that this visit will strengthen the ties of friendship between the Cuban and Mexican peoples. For his part the Mexican public education secretary expressed his satisfaction for being in Cuba and explained the objectives of his government in the educational field, which is a priority in Mexico. Attending the event were Fernando Lopez Muino, Cuban ambassador to Mexico and Lic Ernesto Madero, Mexican ambassador to our country and other officials.

Visits School

FL242219Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2107 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] Fernando Solana, secretary of public education of the United Mexican States, today has visited the Salvador Allende teaching school, located in Rancho Boyeros. Asela de los Santos, Cuban education minister, accompanied Solana on the tour and explained the structure of the Education Ministry and educational development in Cuba since the triumph of the revolution.

(Zoila Franco), general director of training and improving teaching personnel, explained the operations of the teaching institutes and schools and pointed out the importance of the formation of the Che Guevara internationalist teaching brigades which are in Angola. For her part, (Zoila Benitez), director of the Salvador Allende school, in welcoming Solana and the delegation accompanying him explained the structure of the school.

Agreement Signed

FL242257Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2145 GMT 24 Nov 78 FL

[Text] A cultural and educational cooperation exchange protocol was signed today between Cuba and Mexico at the Foreign Ministry in Havana City. Education Minister Asela de los Santos signed the document for the Cuban side and Fernando Solana, secretary of public education of the United Mexican States, signed the document for Mexico. He will leave this afternoon to return to his country following a brief stay in Cuba. The protocol includes an exchange of students in academic research and post-graduate courses in various artistic fields and specialties. The head of the Education Ministry--MINED--stated that the fourth meeting of the mixed commission had completed its work successfully and that reciprocity has resulted in benefit to all.

The benefits resulting from the fourth program of cultural and educational cooperation were pointed out by the Cuban education minister following the signing of the document. The head of MINED expressed her optimism that educational contacts between the two peoples will allow them to advance in this important field and will allow Cuba and Mexico to feel the warmth of the new contacts and experiences.

Mexican Secretary of Public Education Fernando Solana expressed his satisfaction with the contents of the fourth protocol and the atmosphere in which the talks took place. He stressed that the friendship between the two peoples are united by history and stated his interest that the elements which make us different should make us richer and that those [elements] which we have should continue uniting us.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN DENIES READINESS TO WITHDRAW NEGOTIATOR

PA261305Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1126 GMT 26 Nov 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 26 Nov (EFE)--The apparent differences between President Antonio Guzman and Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the governing Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), has again come to light.

Pena Gomez said during a news conference in which Sandinist priest Ernesto Cardenal participated that Guzman had told him that it was possible that his foreign minister would be withdrawn from the commission mediating the Nicaraguan conflict. Pena Gomez, who is the top leader of the governing party, said that the Dominican chief of state had personally told him that if the situation remains the way it is now he would feel compelled to withdraw Foreign Minister Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes from the mediation mission.

Yesterday, President Guzman told the evening newspaper ULTIMA HORA that the AFP report which said he had decided to withdraw his representative from the mediation commission is false and reaffirmed his interest in maintaining the dialog to obtain a democratic solution.

According to the AFP report, Guatemalan President Romeo Lucas Garcia has reportedly said that there is no point in keeping his delegate on the mediation commission if the Dominican delegate, who presides over the commission, is withdrawn. These different statements from the president of the government and the leader of the governing party have again brought to light the differences existing between the government and the party, although Pena Gomez has previously noted that the movement of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua is a party concern exclusively and that it has nothing to do with the government of President Guzman.

GUYANA

FISHING TALKS TO CONTINUE IN SURINAM

FL211640Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 16 Nov 78 p 1 FL

[Text] The first round of talks between Guyana and neighbouring Surinam on matters of mutual interest relating to fisheries have been useful in clarifying the positions of the two countries, according to a statement from the Information Ministry.

The first round of talks which got under way at the boardroom of the Agriculture Ministry last Friday ended Tuesday night and the discussions will continue in Surinam on a date to be fixed.

Long-term Policy

According to the statement, "the discussion which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship centered on reciprocal fishing arrangements for Guyana and Surinam fishing vessels and the development of a long-term policy for a unified approach to management and conservation of the marine resources in the area comprising Guyana and Surinam waters."

The statement added: "The discussions proved useful in clarifying the position of both parties and will continue at a mutually convenient date in Paramaribo, Surinam."

The Surinam delegation was led by Mr Henri Guda, while Dr Bartland Scotland of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, headed the Guyana team.